advocates aid to Tarkey, whilst another opposes it. Such a dubious policy suits our cunning English Power alone. We are thankful that Providince has si venus are the exclarated of the first of the ending to such a bad policy. That Russia covets the possession of a rich country like India, is evident from her waging war against Parkey, and entering into a friendly alliarded with the Amir of Kabal. It she and entering into a friendly alliarded with the conditions after annexes the Turkish empire, or tracts peace conditions after out estated and the country of the conditions after out of Sultan, unfavourable to the conditions after out of th

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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Circulation,

An appeal to Replace to the Turks, whom the war has exposed to greek to the Turks.

to great miseries and ADLITICA should establish .

The Ordu Akbhar (published in Marathi at Akola) of the

19th January says that the complete

The Russo-Turkish war. A discomfiture of Turkey in the war is now beyond question a The policy which England pursues is really a mysterious one of Sometime ago it was said that the advance of Russian troops beyond Advianople would be followed by an immediate declaration of war by England against Entsineed Itempears from the Bembay Guesta of the 14th January that the Russian troops are advancing towards. Advianople and that consequently the inhabitants are evacuating the towards has consequently the inhabitants are evacuating the towards has found that they are has called such for peace. The Itempeace for the Portage Itempeace for the Portage and distant friendly ally of elinglands much make Business as greatly blot on the famous Raginals of elinglands of Business Registration of Registrations of Registrations.

Circulation, 130 copies.

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advocates aid to Turkey, whilst another opposes it. Such a dubious policy suits our cunning English Power alone, We are thankful that Providence has given us such good rulers as the English. It grieves us, however, to see them incline to such a bad policy. That Russia covets the possession of a rich country like India, is evident from her waging war against Turkey, and entering into a friendly alliance with the Amir of Kabul. If she annexes the Turkish empire, or exacts peace conditions from the Sultan, unfavourable to British interests, India is sure to suffer, If England saves the Turkish empire from subversion by timely interference, well and good, otherwise, we are afraid the Russians will invade India with the aid of the Turks who look upon the conduct of England in the present war as perfidious.

Circulation, 00 copies.

The Akkbar i-Alam of the 19th January, appealing to the religious feelings of the Musalmans of An appeal to the Musal-India, exhorts them to render relief to mans of India for rendering relief to the Turks. the Turks, whom the war has exposed to great miseries and hardships. They should establish a committee in each district for the collection of subscriptions Langarous to the Turkish relief fund, Tannet, 1/21

ei verroit ni verina ti VE STATES.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The Mashir-i-Quisar of the 20th January, on the authority don't bina saw di ogo of its correspondent, states that the The Bikaner State. hakims or governors of Bhadran and Suraigarh, in the Bikaner State, have been suspected of embezzling public money, and have, therefore, been shut uprin a cell filled with cayenne pepper. The Agent to the Governor General has told the Bikaner Darbarenet to pass orders in any case without previously consulting him. The irregular meetings of the comell cause great inconvenience to suitors. A jagir I dar had a memorial written in finglish vocataining some room. phints against the Bintended to mend it down the Viceroy! When the metter came to the notice of the Mahan the fined the fameseque bounded by bearing out to

refered to GO TO BE WILLIAM MINES TRACTION of the tree tree

A correspondent of the Benares Akhbar of the 17th Ja-The imposition of the nuary says that the license-tax should be imposed only upon the wealthy traders and merchants. s. Those traders and dealers whose. annual income does not exceed three are four hundred rupees are hard pressed by high prices, and should, therefore, be exempt from the payment of the license-tax.

Circulation. 58 copies.

The Kavi Vachan Sudha, Benares, of the 21st January, in Circulation The imposition of the its local news columns, complains of 300 copies. license-tax in Benares. the unjust assessment of the licensetax by the tahsildar. Last year the work of assessment was done by the members of the municipal committee. But perhaps the Government thought that the assessment was made with great leniency, and has, therefore, entrusted the tabsildar with the work this year. He has not exempted even poor hucksters, betel-leaf sellers, and herb sellers from the tax. It presses very heavily upon them. In the present time of scarcity they are quite unable to pay it

The Vakil-i-Hindustan of the 18th January pretests and valagainst the way in which titles and 212 copies, The distribution of titles medals are at present distributed by rotal adding the Government of Indian the Zamindas, which are dian Daily News has a fling at the creation of the Orders of the Indian Empire and the Crown of India, by suggesting the creation of a new order for children called the Order of the Cradle. The Ledian Mirror also urges the need of exercising great discretion in the distribution of the newly created titles, in-order that they may not fall in popular estimation like the title of "Raja Rahadard of The Statesman also seems to be dissatisfied with the present way of distributing titles of Our

contemporary mays that the object of Her Majesty in institution

ing these Orders is that the insignia of the Orders should be it

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try and nation, ideserve these I honours ren sascount of some distinguished services rendered by them to the State, but that in these days these titles and medals are in a way bought We regret to say that the plan on which the distribution of titles and medals is at present made is not satisfactory. But the district officers and not the Government are to blame in this matter. A district officer in recommending a native for a title is guided by the consideration how far the latter has endeavoured to please the former, and not monaterio whether, in the opinion of his countrymen, her deserves that honour or not. The result of this is that titles suffer in popular estimation was kope that none but those men who possess excellent talents, or who have rendered exceptional services, will be invested with the insignia of the new Order porhaps the Government thought that exignal asibal edulo

The same paper in a communicated article complains that betternes of native extra assistant Gazette. Panjeh Government commissioners, tabsildars, and mun-.mon siffs appear in the Punjab Government Gasette without the complimentary title, "Tale" or Munshill corresponding to the English," Mr." or "Esq."

Circulation: 12 327 copies.

Circulation,

The Agra Akhbar of the 21st January publishes a comof boundintaib tuese municated article on the realisation of The realisation of land revenue with strictness. revenue from the zamindars, which is od and of the Orders of the Orders of the article is as follows :- The writer referring to the director of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudbenjoining the commissioners and collectors to collect the revenue instalment, which fell due in November last, with strictness says that any amount of severity how exercised in the realisation of the revenue demand will not be thought excessive: The collectors are ingui empowered by the Covernment to expresse neverity at Althought allethe oworld covies for gratection; frames the severities exercised in malising other revenue link telment the writer of aniel femous in bloom, but inio item blooms laining to Thise

abrenity is to his thinking, a proof of the kindness and love. of the Government towards the people All menin the same right frame of mind as his, and who truly leve the Government of he does, will, he thinks, readily agree with him. He continues: However, we will explain courselves more cleshly in order to a convince those who differ from the We are the true lovers of our Government, and, therefore, our Government also loves us truly The treatment which we receive at its hands instead of giving as pain gives us case and comforts la it possible to obtain comfort from an enemy? The recent policy of the Government is not a source of grief to us. But we are sorry that although that policy gives great pleasure to the Government for the present yet that pleasure will soon vanish. It will come to an end as soon as we cease to exist. As we receive every comfort at the hands of the Government, we ought to devise a plan which may prevent our early destruction, and allow us to continue fluttering like a half-killed bird. But the policy (i. e., the realisation of revenue even at the time of the failure of crops,) which the Government now pursues, will soon deprive it of the amusement which our pitiable flutterings afford. The failure of the rains has half killed us. And if the jugular vein is also cut, the amusement which we in our maimed condition afford our rulers will vanish. Even if the exaction of revenue at this time of distress is intended to put an end to our miserable existence, the Government in doing this is prompted by benevolent motives, because an early death is better than a prolonged life afflicted by all manner of troubles and miseries. Some ignorant persons fancy that the Government is anxious lest the faiture of crops this year should induce natives to desert India. But they are quite mistaken. The Government feels that our poverty and belplessness bas deprived us as it were of our arms and legs off was were strong enough to migrate to another land, we could earn; millions sterling by carrying on commence over the see with distant countries.

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In fact the Government treats us as a wise man would treat his friend and not his enemy. There was a man who robbed his friend and oppressed him because he believed that the latter being a friend would not seek revenge. That the Government loves us as a friend can be proved in a variety of ways. We do not of course stand on a footing of equality with the Government. But the existence of friendship between the high and the low is not an impossibility. At least the Government treats us with as much friendship as the goat treats its fodder. It is, therefore, our bounden duty to be firm in our loyalty towards the Government.

Circulation, 220 copies.

The writer ascribes the decline of agriculture in Ondh tos seven causes, viz o pulling out to emis out the nevo ennever to

- (1) The land is always cultivated. No respite is
- (2)—Insufficient ploughing. Formerly every twenty bighas of land required one plough, but new one plough is made to suffice for forty bighas mit side
- (3)—Insufficient manuring owing to a considerable in-
- The decline in the physique of live stock. The area of sevine of incultivated land is extremely small orand, is extremely small orand, is entired therefore, the cettle do not get sufficient fodder. but is a (5)—Under the old regime a kind of salt was manual of the old regime a kind of salt was manual of the countries of cattle; but since the old regime of the pecial use of cattle; but since of guilast the ipichibition of the manuacture of salt by a countries.

the servence of the persong opposite the set up against

(6)19 The heavy assessment of rent. to not suborticion!

(7)—The cultivator is uncertain whether he will be allowed to enjoy his holding for any long time allowed to enjoy his holding for any long time or not.

It is not in the power of the agricultural classes to remedy these causes of the decline of agriculture. to The majority of ryots are too poor to expend any money on the simprovement of their holdings Moreover, the cultivator majorbe turned out of his holding at any moment by the zamindar, and therefore, he cannot be expected to be so foolish si to undergo any expense in permanently improving the land . True, see tion 22 of the Oudh Rent Act provides that a zamindar toans not dispossess an occupancy tenant of his holding without giving a compensation to the latter for any improvement effected by him. But the zamindar generally exacts and agreement from the cultivator to the effect that the latter will not claim compensation for a well sunk by him or for other improvements: The zamindar, too, is naturally unwilling to expend any large amount of money on the improvement of his land, because he feels that by the time that he succeeds in improving his land with great labour and expense in fine or ten years, the thirty years settlement will have nearly expired: and, before he has realised the capital laid out on improvements, be will be called upon to pay an increased revenue demand. The permanent settlment is best calculated to encourage agriculture. It is also in the long run beneficial to the Government, In the case of a permanent settlement, as in Bengal, the Gevernment will be put to a comparatively less cost in collecting revenue, will be sayed the expense of making a settlement every thirty years. A permanent settlement is sure to better the condition of the people of and when the material condition of the people becomes better the Govern

Circulation, 150 copies.

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ment can increase the public income this rutiety of ways. But as we are sure that a strong opposition will be set up against the introduction of the scheme of permanent, settlement in Oudh, we pray Government to extend the period of settlement from thirty to fifty years. The rights of the cultivator in the soil should be also recognised in Oudh as in the North-Western This measure will remedy the last two of the seven causes of the decline of agriculture mentioned above; and thus the first four causes which emanate from the last two will be also remedied. In that case the cultivator may also feel inclined to adopt the American method of cultivation. He need not cultivate his entire holding every year. He should cultivate only a portion and leave the other portion unceltivity ted till it recovers from its exhaustions "Four or five years agothe question of memorialising the Government for permisaion to manufacture salt for the use of cattle was mooted by the Anjuman-i-Rafah: Am of Gonda; the question should be revived. Practical instruction in the art of agriculture should be given to the thildren of the spricultural classes in village schools In accordance with the scheme of Mr. Au Oca Humana Gavetne ment farm should be established in seach province, where caltivation should be practised on the European method; and where aspectical training should be given to the children of in improving his land with great labour and expenserisblinear

Circulation, 150 copies. The daily Name at Akhor of the 18th January, reflections you are not being to the speech of Sir John Birachey. The desirative of the House of the 15th January, on the expedience of submitting the House tax off to a select committee for report without delay, remarks that every word of this speech is as daily grown as the state of a lancet. It is fatal for public officers to got into the latter of appoints that the people will readly suspent a missioner adopted for healing that of the healing will readly suspent a missioner adopted for healing that him belief mitteen and those the heal who have any or and healing the healing of the state of the healing of the

suffered from chilblaine can form no idea of the pain which afflicts another. If the tax is levied for the prevention of famine, it is sheer injustice to impose it upon poor traders. The license tax has already squeezed them dry. It is they who have suffered most severely from the famine They could not submit to the disgrace of subsisting on ahus. They are trying to tide over their difficulties by barrowing. The new tax will ruin the majority of traders and dealers. Since the publication of the license-tax bill in the Government trazette, disquietude and anxiety prevail in the trading community of Meerut. Many traders say that they will give up their trades. The sighs of these poor men will not allow the Government to enjoy tranquility of mind. In conhection with the levy of the tax the first duty of the Government is to make a distinction between those who can and those who cannot pay the tax. This task should be entrusted to the municipal committee. The members of the committee should exercise great discretion in performing the work of assessment, and refer only to honest and conscientious men for any information that they may require.

The Khair-Khwah-i-Alam of the 24th January, referring to the license-tax bill, says that no profession or trade is exempted from the payment of the license tax. As nothing is said in the bill regarding the period of time for which the tax is to last, it appears to be a permanent burden upon the people. Thus, it is a source of greater misery to the people than famines, because the latter occur only occasionally. The remedy will be worse than the disease.

Circulation, 160 copies.

The new texes.

license-tax and the enhancement of the local rates, says that the Government has acted wisely in resorting to these measures to meet the expenditure to be incurred on account of famine in fu-

Orculation, 700 copies.

ture. The famine expenditure tended to a well the bustional debt and increase the interest payable on the same. But the new taxes will enable the Government to mitigate the suffervings of the people at the time of famine without putting the Exchequer to extra expense. However, the new taxes will press very heavily upon the people at present who have been suffering from dearth for some time post: They should have been deferred at least for a time of In the face of the miseries to which high prices have exposed them; mothing can convince the people of the benefits which the inewitaxes promise to them for the future. The agricultural classes hoped that the late failure of crops would induce the Government to grant remissions of revenue far from that the land has been burdened with a new tax, The landholders and tenents already used to pay the revenue demand by borrowing money from the mahajans at heavy rates of interest. The mahajans will now still further increase the rates of interest.

exercise great discretteo it Actual and work of assess-

Circulation, 380 copies.

The abolition of the oriental department attach-ed to the Cawnpore zila school og

The Núr-ul-Anwar, Cawnpore, of the 26th January, in its local news column, says that to the great grief of the inhabitants of Cawnpore the oriental department attached school has been aboto the zila

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The oriental classes were lished from the 1st of January. established in 1874 for the special benefit of the Musalman community. They were closed from the 18th December to the 16th January on account of the Christmas holidays. But it is to be regretted that the teachers, when dismissed from the service, received their pay only to the end of December.

Circulation,

The Khair-i-Khudh-Alam, Delhi, of the 24th January con-The Itmed and deple bends that the Musalman community Fund.

Of Delhi is entitled to profit by the Itmad-ud-dayla endowment. Since the mutiny of 1857 all the former grandeur of Delhi has vanished. The year 1827,

was celebrated at Delhi, also witnessed the abolition of the Delhi college. The large meeting held on the 9th December last by the inhabitants of Delhi to take steps for reviving the cellege, is a sufficient proof of the grief which the abolition of the dollege has occasioned them. The income of the Itmad-ud-daula fund should be spent locally on the education of the inhabitants of Delhi. It is by no means right to place the fund at the disposal of the Lahore university.

The Akmal-ul-Akhbar of the 20th January protests against
The Itmad-ud-daula the Itmad-ud-daula fund being placed
at the disposal of the Lahore university. The lower classes of the Musalman community at Delhi
cannot afford to pay for the education of their children. The
income of the endowment should, therefore, be expended, as at
present, on their education.

Circulation, 120 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Vrita Dhara of the 21st January says that natives, who have received an English education, in their excessive love for Western civilisation, condemn old native customs and manners. They even recommend female education. It generally bappens that a project leads to consequences quite contrary to those anticipated from it by its originator. Perhaps the first advocate of female education in Burope recommended it on the ground that women would be enabled by means of education to correspond direct with their husbands abroad But the consequences of female education in Europe have been that women have absolute freedom of action without any restraint, they can marry as many times as they like, they can divorce their husbands, and so on. Some of our educated countrymen are also under the impression that it will be a great day for India when native ladies are highly educated, become barristers at law, and so on. But if they will think

Circulation, 175 copies.

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and manners fixed for us by our ancestors are best suited to us. Last year 5,588 Englishwomen were convicted of drunkenness in London. Some of them had been already convicted of the same offence no less than one hundred times. The advocates of female education in India should take warning from the existence of this state of things in London, the capital of the most civilised nation in the world.

Circulation, 325 copies. The Panjabi Akhbar of the 19th January urges the need of a police of establishing a police chanki on the chanki on the road between road lying between Lahore and Lahore and Shekhupura. Shekhupura. Robberies are frequently committed at night on that road. One Pirbhu Dayal, a menial servant of Raja Harbans Singh, of Shekhupura, was lately robbed of Rs. 150.

Circulation, 85 copies.

The Lauk-i-Mahfúz of the 18th January, referring to the The list of titulary list of gentlemen of Oudh, whose gentlemen of Oudh. claims to titles and distinctions have been recognised by the Government, republished in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gasette of the 15th December last from the Gazette of India, says that the list is obviously incomplete, and mentions some gentlemen of Oudh whose names, the writer believes, have been omitted in the list by oversight; viz., the Hon'ble Maharaja of Balrampur; Raja Jagmohan Singh; the talukdar of Samrotha Chandapur, in the Rae Bareli district; Raja Shere Bahadur Singh, of the Gonda district; Raja Tahaj Krishn, the son of Maharaja Mal Krishn, of Lucknow; Raja Bihari Lal, the late Diwan of the ex-King of Oudh; and Raja Dhanpat Rae, the late Bakhahi of the ex-King of Oudh; and Raja Dhanpat Rae, the late Bakhahi of the

Circulation, 310 sopies. The Shela-i-Tar of the 22nd January complains of the prevalence of distress from high prices tress and theft in Bilgram, and of theft in Bilgram, in the Hardon district. Oudh. The district officers have asked the tahsildar and raises of Bilgram to make some

munity. It is rumoured that the Government will construct a tank to provide labour for the sufferers.

A theft of property, worth six or seven thousand rupees, has been committed at the house of Sayad Ahmad Husain; and another of thirteen thousand rupees at the house of Mir Karamat Ali. Cases of petty theft are of frequent occurrence.

The Oudh Punch of the 22nd January, in a communicated Cynical remarks on pass. article, publishes a few terms along ing events. with their meanings. The word "policy" is explained as follows:—

Circulation, 230 copies.

Policy: -Building castles in the air; the pretence of conferring a favour upon another while really promoting one's own interests; smearing one's body with blood and representing oneself as having fought in a religious war (i. e., to try to acquire fame by merely pretending to have taken a part in a good action); an untimely clamour; self conceit; selfishness; a breach of promise; deserting one's friend; empty frowns like those of a jackal; an apparent difference of opinion between the members of Parliament; to press the weak; to fear the strong; to exaggerate one's power; to indulge in self praise; to serve the time; to beguile another with empty words; to warm one's self when the house of another man is on fire; to make a liberal use of the letters of the alphabet in order to please the native chiefs; to turn the names of native chiefs into tailed stars or comets; to confer the title of General of the Army upon ne of them so that they may play with air-g

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